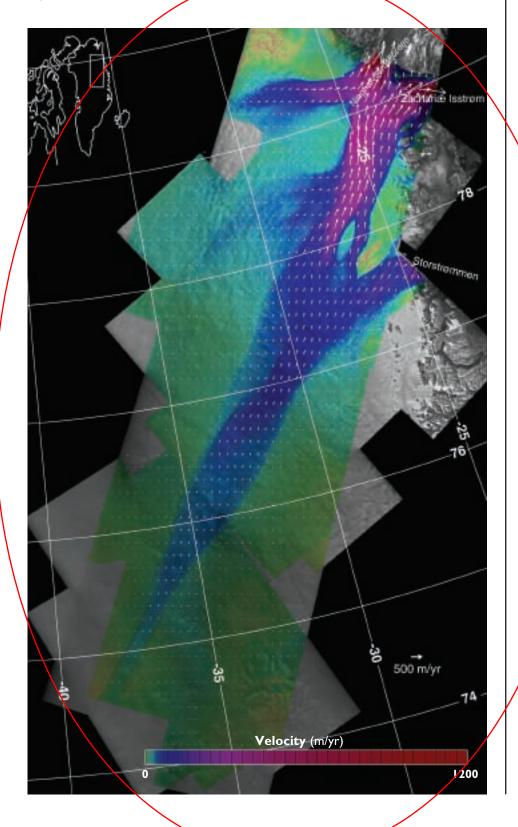
In the final years of the twentieth century a new technique known as satellite radar interferometry became available with which to map the motion of the ice and so, in 2000, NASA and the Canadian Space Agency again combined forces to use radar to map the continent, but this time to map the extent of these 'rivers of ice'. Radar interferometry, based on interference fringes from coherent light familiar to many from high school physics, but in this case using radar, allowed some of the same researchers, augmented by additional experts, to use the radar to track the movement of the ice, even though the ice is apparently featureless over large areas. In the result, the 'black and white' continent is transformed into artificial



Velocity of the Northeast Greenland Ice Stream determined using ERS-1/2 SAR interferometry (Joughin et al., 2001; Joughin et al., 2000). While this ice stream was only recently discovered using ERS imagery (Fahnestock et al., 1993), it is now one of the most completely mapped ice stream in terms of its velocity field. Vector velocity measurements were made using crossing orbits from ascending and descending passes. Speed is displayed as color over SAR imagery. Subsampled velocity vectors are shown with white arrows.

